HIGHLIGHTS

- Aid organisations have assessed and verified the needs of 41,304 people displaced due to conflict in North Darfur and parts of the Jebel Marra area.
- Over 10,000 South Sudanese have been registered across 12 sites in Khartoum State, according to UNHCR.
- IOM registers over 16,300 displaced people and returnees in South Darfur’s Um Dafug town.
- Finland contributes US$3.46 million towards WFP Cash and Voucher Programmes in Sudan that will assist 330,360 IDPs and refugees.

FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Displaced people in Sudan</td>
<td>3.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs in Darfur (to date)</td>
<td>2.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAM burden</td>
<td>2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees in Sudan (excluding S. Sudanese)</td>
<td>168,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudanese refugees in Sudan - since 15</td>
<td>120,831</td>
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</table>

FUNDING

- 1,036 million requested in 2015 (US$)
- 0.4% reported funding

Assistance to new IDPs in North & Central Darfur

Humanitarian organisations continue to assess and verify reports of thousands of people forced to flee their homes following clashes between government forces and armed movements in North Darfur State and parts of the Jebel Marra area. To date, aid organisations have assessed and verified the needs of 41,304 people displaced as a result of this conflict.

North Darfur, Um Baru response continues to an estimated 7,500 IDPs

As of 12 February, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has registered an estimated 7,500 displaced people taking refuge near the United Nations – African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) team site in Um Baru. UNAMID is providing armed escorts to support the delivery of relief supplies from West Darfur to Um Baru. Humanitarian organisations continue to assist these people.

The World Food Programme (WFP) and the UN Children’s Agency (UNICEF) provided newly displaced people in Um Baru with one-month food rations – some 50.6 metric tons (MT) of food – as well as water, hygiene, sanitation and nutrition supplies. Part of the food supply is for a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) targeting children under five years, pregnant and lactating mothers. An additional 72 MT of WFP food is being sent to Um Baru from North Darfur’s capital El Fasher.

Humanitarian organisations distributed 400 emergency household supply kits to the newly displaced people in Um Baru. These supplies were sent by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and were transported to the town by UNAMID. The international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières – Spain (MSF-E) is awaiting road clearance to deliver the required remaining 600 emergency household supply kits.

UNICEF has dispatched to Um Baru a 10,000-litre water bladder, which will be installed shortly. Adequate water for daily consumption remains a challenge and a more permanent solution to address the water situation.
According to SPHERE standards, there is a need for 360 more toilets to meet the needs of the 7,500 newly displaced people in Um Baru.

Sanitation remains poor due to inadequate facilities. The international NGO Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) completed the construction of nine latrines in Um Baru bringing the total number to 15, which is still insufficient to meet the needs. According to SPHERE standards, there should be one latrine for a maximum of 20 people. This means there is a need for 360 additional latrines in Um Baru to meet the needs of 7,500 IDPs.

El Fasher Rural: 5,800 IDPs receive emergency household supplies

Humanitarian organisations have verified an estimated 12,000 displaced people in Behair, Majdjob, Shagara A,B,C, and Um Hagaleeg villages in rural El Fasher. In response, UNHCR, IOM and the international NGO Oxfam America distributed emergency household supplies (including cooking sets, plastic sheet, jerry cans, sleeping mats, blankets and mosquito nets) to 6,378 people (1,163 families) in Shagara A, B, and C villages.

Nifasha IDP camp: 600 IDPs receive emergency household supplies

Humanitarian organisations have verified an estimated 620 displaced people in Nifasha internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in North Darfur's Dar El Salam locality. In response, UNHCR, in collaboration with the national NGO Dar Al Salam Development Association (DAA), distributed emergency household supply kits to some 600 displaced people (142 families) in the camp.

Over 120,800 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan

As of 11 February, an estimated 120,800 South Sudanese refugees had sought refuge in Sudan after fighting started in South Sudan mid-December 2013, according to UNHCR. Over 78,200 of these refugees have received some form of humanitarian assistance.

Health assistance to South Sudanese refugees in White Nile State

According to humanitarian agencies providing health services to refugees in White Nile State, acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance at health centres, followed by malaria, diarrhoea, and eye infections. During the reporting week, 921 medical consultations were held in Al Kashafa site, along with 527 in Jouri, 712 in El Redis and 1,079 in Al Alagaya.

The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) has reported a shortage of pharmaceuticals at relocation site health centres. In response, the Ministry of Health (MoH), with support from the World Health Organization (WHO), has sent one rapid response kit and two inter-agency emergency health kits to White Nile State. Each kit can support the basic medical needs of 10,000 people for three months.

Given the increased new arrivals and the establishment of two additional relocation sites in White Nile State, prompt establishment of temporary health services in these new locations is planned, according to UNHCR.
Qatar Charity programme assists South Sudanese refugees

On 9 February, the international NGO Qatar Charity announced the launch of a three-month project to assist an estimated 15,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan’s White Nile and Khartoum states. The refugees will be assisted with food, emergency household and shelter supplies as well as medical supplies. The three-month project will cost US$ 100,000.

An estimated 10,000 South Sudanese registered in Khartoum State

According to UNHCR, over 10,000 South Sudanese have now been registered in 12 sites in Jebel Aulia and Khartoum localities in Khartoum State. The distribution of identity cards (ID) has started. These ID cards will be a legally recognised proof of identity, granting the South Sudanese citizens the right to stay, work and move freely in Sudan, as well as access to civil status documents and other public services available to Sudanese citizens.

FEWS NET: food security January – June 2015

According to the latest Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Food Security Outlook report for January – June 2015, a continued improvement in household food security across Sudan is expected due to increased food availability from above-average harvests and favourable seasonal income opportunities.

From January to May, near normal to above normal access to food and income sources will enable most poor households to meet essential food and non-food needs, and Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity is expected through June. Food security is likely to begin a gradual seasonal deterioration by the beginning of the lean season in June. Thus by June, about 20 per cent of poor households in marginal agricultural production areas of White Nile, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Kassala and Red Sea states are expected to have exhausted their crop stores and increased their dependency on market purchases as the main food source, according to FEWS NET. At least 20 per cent of households in these areas are likely to experience to ‘Stressed’ (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity during the second half of the scenario period.

Food insecurity likely to persist in conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur

Despite above-average 2014/15 national harvest, acute food insecurity is likely to persist in conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur states due to limited access to income generating opportunities and high market dependency.

In areas controlled by the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, an estimated 25 to 30 per cent of displaced people and host communities will continue to face food consumption gaps and remain in ‘Crisis’ (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity, according to FEWS NET.

In Darfur, roughly 30 per cent of IDPs (about 750,000 people) are expected to remain in ‘Stressed’ (IPC Phase 2) levels of food in security, but only with humanitarian assistance, through June 2015. Newly displaced households in these areas are likely to face ‘Crisis’ (IPC Phase 3) levels of acute food insecurity during the scenario period. Overall, about 3.5 million people are acutely food insecure in Sudan, according to FEWS NET.

Sudan Seasonal Calendar

Source: Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)
IOM: 16,300 IDPs and returnees in Um Dafug town

IOM completed the registration of displaced people and returnees in South Darfur’s Um Dafug town. According to IOM, an estimated 7,000 displaced people (1,423 families) were registered in the town. These people fled their homes due to clashes between the Misseriya and Salamat tribes in the Um Dukhun area tribes in 2013/2014. IOM also registered just over 9,300 Sudanese returnees (1,813 families) in Um Dafug town, who had arrived from the Central African Republic (CAR) between May-June 2014 fleeing violence in the country. UNHCR had previously reported that there are about 950 refugees from CAR in the town.

In response to the needs of these people, which were identified in an inter-agency assessment mission on 2 November 2014, humanitarian actors have provided some humanitarian assistance. In December 2014, 142.8MT of food was distributed to just over 17,000 people in the town.

To improve water and sanitation services, the international NGO International Aid Service (IAS) will drill five boreholes equipped with hand pumps. IAS, with the assistance of the national NGO ISRA, will also build latrines. The State Water Corporation (SWC) has donated 500,000 chlorine tablets to be distributed to people in need. For health needs, the World Health Organization (WHO) has provided three rapid response kits, three basic kits, and one diarrheal disease kit. Now that the verification has finished, humanitarian actors will distribute emergency household supplies, soap and jerry cans.

HAC reports 3,000 returnees in West Darfur

According to the Government of Sudan’s Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), an estimated 3,000 people (561 families) have spontaneously returned to the Kereinik and Beida localities of West Darfur State. HAC reports that in Kereinik locality, people have returned to the villages of Dofor (415 people), Ary (330 people) and Barakat (310 people). In Beida locality, 1,750 people have reportedly returned to Bara village, according to HAC. HAC anticipates a large number of displaced people and refugee returns this year and requests humanitarian agencies to support the return process and to provide the returnees with assistance.

Finland contributes $3.46 million towards WFP

On 9 February, WFP announced that the Government of Finland contributed $3.46 million towards Cash and Voucher Programmes in Sudan. This money will be used to assist 330,360 internally displaced people in Darfur and refugees in Kassala State in eastern Sudan.

WFP first introduced vouchers in central and eastern Sudan in 2009 to assist former combatants under a Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR) Programme. Since then, the programme has expanded to seven states. WFP plans to assist 660,000 people across the country through the cash and voucher programme during the first six months of this year. Following this, WFP will focus on activities to help affected communities rebuild and recover from the impact of conflict.